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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 22, 1892.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
RUFUS A. DOUGHTON,
of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
OCTAVIUS COKE,
of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
ROBERT M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
FRANK I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
JAMES C. MacRAE,
of Cumberland.

FOR JUDGE OF THE TWELFTH DISTRICT:
GEORGE A. SHUFORD,
of Buncombe.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
CHARLES B. AYCOCK,
ROBERT B. GLENN.

FOR CONGRESS, 3RD DISTRICT:
B. F. GRADY, of Duplin.

FOR ELECTOR, 3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JOHN G. SHAW, of Cumberland.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator, 7th District:
JOHN W. McLAUCHLIN.
For Representatives:
H. L. COOK.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff:
JAMES B. SMITH.
For Treasurer:
JOHN B. TROY.
For Register of Deeds:
H. L. HALL.
For Coroner:
DR. J. F. HIGHSMITH.
For Surveyor:
J. HECTOR SMITH.
For Constable, Cross Creek Township:
W. D. JONES.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

WHAT an escape the breaking up of Mr. BUTLER'S schemes has vouchsafed to the Democracy!

"I don't give rebels in the South vouchers would rather furnish rope to hang every one of them."—General James B. Weaver, Peoples' party candidate for president.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S curt acceptance of Secretary BLAINE'S resignation was not so chilling as the response of Maine to the President's nomination.

UNLESS the Third party saves it, the Republican party is doomed. All who want to advance the cause of reform should fight with the Democratic party this time. Remember that the defeat of the Republican party means death to the Force bill and all other vicious legislation. The issue of all issues is the annihilation of the Republican party.

REFERRING to the significant slump in Maine, Candidate REID says: "It can by no means be interpreted as an assurance that the Republican party has its national victory already won." Well, we should say as much. A loss of 33 per cent. in the Republican majority in Maine, and of nearly the same in that of Vermont, won't send Brother REID to Washington at a Nancy Hanks gait.

IN the great contest against the money power which defeated CLEVELAND in 1888 and proposed to defraud him in 1884, it is sad to see some good men helping the "money-power" by throwing away their votes on WEAVER. The only way to give the death blow to the "money power" is to defeat HARRISON. To accomplish this end ought to be the aim of every Reformer.

FOR the first time in its history the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad has declared a dividend. It puts $24,000 in the State treasury by declaring a dividend of 2 per cent. This is equivalent to a dividend of 16 per cent. when we consider the market value of this stock. We rejoice in this evidence that the road is managed now on business principles, and is no longer a foot-ball of politicians.

REPUBLICAN ignorance of the Constitution is well shown in that plank of the Republican platform declaring that it confers upon every citizen the right to cast one vote. As the Constitution declares that *all* persons born in the United States are citizens, the Republican platform is a demand for the extension of the suffrage to women and children, who are citizens equally with men and equally entitled to every right guaranteed by the Constitution to citizens or appertaining to citizenship.

EDITOR HARRIS and his companions, as reported in the Raleigh *News and Observer*, when before the Republican national Committee in New York gave as reasons for their opposition to the putting out of a Republican State ticket in North Carolina, that the placing in the field of a ticket would drive all the white men who have gone into the People's party back into the Democratic party, as it would have the effect of putting local affairs into the hands of the Republicans if the ticket was elected. They would also vote the Democratic electoral ticket as well as the State ticket. Another reason given against a State ticket was that the Republicans would have an opportunity to swap off or trade with both sides to secure votes for HARRISON. Thus by not having a State ticket they believed that many votes could be secured for HARRISON that could not be secured in any other way, and thus the State could probably be carried for him. Another reason was that without a State ticket the Peoples' party and the Democrats would have to fight it out for the election officers which is what the Republicans say they want to see in order to give them a fair count."

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Governor Holt offers a reward of $100 for O. M. Cowthon, the white man who for some as yet unknown cause shot and killed a negro at a hotel at Hickory a few days ago. The charge is murder. Cowthon fled. The county of Catawba also offers a reward of $100 for him. ——On account of the demand for money to move the cotton crop the Treasury Department has ordered the issue of $500,000 in small bills at New Orleans in exchange for gold at the New York sub-Treasury. ——The ex-American Consul at Copenhagen confesses to more rascality. ——Congressman Murphy, of Iowa, addressed the Democrats of Raleigh. He showed up Gen. Weaver. ——The New York city Board of Health reported that there had been five deaths from cholera in that city, the first one occurring on September 6th and the fifth one on the 11th. The officials are at a loss to account for the manner in which these persons came in contact with the germs of the disease. ——The Democratic National Committee publishes an address to the Democrats of the country congratulating them on the results of the recent elections in Maine, Vermont and Arkansas. ——There is trouble among the Choctaws over the recent political election. The partisans of the two factions are arming and assembling for a bitter contest. Governor Jones has called on the Federal Government for Indian police and soldiers to prevent more bloodshed. Already a good many men have been killed. ——Saturday's cholera reports from Russia showed a very great falling off in both the number of new cases and of deaths, though in St. Petersburg there was a slight increase in new cases Monday. ——The Republican majority in Maine has been greatly reduced. Congressman Reed's majority will not be more than 1,850, while the Republican plurality will hardly exceed 12,000. ——The Attorney General of New York telegraphs Governor Flower that Judge Barnard's injunction in regard to Fire Island is not binding, the Judge having no legal power to issue such a writ. ——A railroad wreck near Lincoln, Ills., injured twelve persons, some of whom may die. ——A man died in Virginia, Nevada, Monday of a genuine case of cholera. ——Gov. Holt is informed that the homicide Cowthon has been arrested at Selma, Ala. ——Mayor Grant issues a proclamation to the public on the situation in New York. ——Some towns are taking steps to quarantine against New York city. ——The Havana board of health decides to quarantine against vessels from United States ports, leaving such ports since the 11th inst. ——Congressman Oats, of Alabama, has been renominated. ——The Prohibition party of South Dakota puts a State ticket in the field. ——In the recent Vermont election there was a Republican loss of 9,262 as compared with 1888. ——Peace has been established for the time being among the Choctaws. ——Governor Boies, of Iowa, opened the campaign in his State with a vigorous speech last week. ——The girl Connerty who was pronounced a cholera patient in New York city, has been in that city for six months and, as far as can be learned, has had no intercourse with any of the recent immigrants from Europe. It is thought she will die. ——New Orleans had a $125,000 fire Thursday. ——Several Consular appointments were made by the President on Thursday.—— The stockholders of the Richmond Terminal company met in Richmond, Va., and elected a new board of directors, and ordered an investigation into the past conduct of the officers of the company. ——It has now been finally settled that Gladstone will accept the peerage soon after the preliminary work of his assumption of office shall be finished. He will bear the title of Earl Liverpool. This title has formerly been in the Jenkinson family, and has been extinct since the death of the third earl. ——The *Campania*, the largest steamship in the world, was launched on the Clyde. The spectacle was witnessed by an enormous crowd and the affair was in every respect successful. The *Campania* was built for the Cunard Steamship Company for New York and Liverpool service. ——The amalgamated association of street car employees of America is the name of the organization formed by representatives of local unions. J. E. Husted, of Toledo, was elected president and J. P. Riggs, of Indianapolis, secretary-treasurer. Headquarters will be established at Indianapolis. ——Returns of the election have been received from Vermont. Fuller, (rep.) for governor, has 39,190; Smalley, (dem.) 19,526; Allen, (pro.) 1,650. Fuller's plurality 19,664 and majority 18,014. Compared with 1888 this is a republican loss of 9,265, a democratic loss of one, and a prohibition gain of 278. ——A freight and an accommodation train collided on a curve of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, three miles west of Marshall. Four men were buried under the wreck and several train men were fatally injured. ——A New York ferry boat sinks at her slip. She narrowly escaped going down in mid-stream with 800 passengers on board. ——Professors Biggs and Dunham made their report on the death of Charlotte Beck who died on the 13th. She died of cholera. —— At 8 o'clock Friday morning the steamer *Cepheus* took 497 of the *Normannia's* passengers to Hoboken. About 100 passengers refused to go on the steamer, but went by way of Long Island. The *Cepheus* went ashore but was afloat again at 11 o'clock. ——The second convention of the Silver party was held at Winnemucca, Nev. Senator Stewart declared himself a Weaver man. ——Hon Thos. H. Watts, of Alabama, ex-Attorney General of the Confederate States is dead. ——The Third party convention of Alabama nominated a Congressman for each distriet and Presidential electors. ——The Spanish Government has quarantined against New York. ——A bank and building association of London closes its doors. ——In Hamburg there was an increase of eighteen new cases and seventeen deaths from cholera on Thursday as compared with the day before. ——The next convention of the National Republican league will be held at Louisville. ——The State association of Democratic clubs at its session Friday re-elected Julian S. Carr, of Durham, president and by resolution endorsed the platform of the National Democratic convention and repudiated the utterances of the Durham *Globe* on the subject of Federal pensions. ——The trans-Atlantic companies have assured our Government that there will be no more immigrant traffic. ——There are 10,000 men employed in constructing the buildings on the World's Fair grounds at Chicago. On some of the structures work is kept up day and night.

Mr. Cleveland on the Alliance.

We frequently hear it said that Mr. Cleveland is an enemy of the Alliance and its reforms. This is not the truth. On the contrary, he "fully endorses" the "declaration of principles of the Alliances, and believes every man "who loves his country" can fully endorse them. On May 11th, 1890 in reply to a letter from Mr. J. A. Hill, Secretary of Oak Grove Lodge No. 22, Farmers' Alliance, Ohio, who wrote to ex-president Cleveland, inclosing a copy of the declaration of purposes of the Alliance, and asking for his views thereon, Mr. Cleveland wrote:

MARCH 24, 1890.

J. A. Hill, Corresponding Secretary:

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter, accompanied by a copy of the declaration of principles of the Farmers' Alliance.

I see nothing in this declaration that cannot be fully endorsed by any man who loves his country, who believes that the object of our government should be the freedom, prosperity, and happiness of all our people, and who believes that justice and fairness to all are necessary conditions to its useful administration.

It has always seemed to me that the farmers of the country were especially interested in the equitable adjustment of our tariff system. The indifference they have shown to the question, and the ease with which they have been led away from a sober consideration of their needs and rights, as related to this subject, have excited my surprise.

Struggle as they may, our farmers must continue to be purchasers and consumers of numberless things enhanced in cost by tariff regulations. Surely they have the right to say that this cost shall not be increased for the purpose of collecting unnecessary revenue, or to give undue advantages to domestic manufacturers. The plea that our infant industries need the protection which thus impoverishes the farmer and consumer, is in view of our natural advantages, and the skill and ingenuity of our people, a hollow pretext.

Struggle as they may, our farmers cannot escape the conditions which fix the price of what they produce and sell, according to the rates which prevail in foreign markets, flooded with the competition of countries enjoying freer exchange of trade than we are. The plausable presentation of the blessings of a home market should not deceive our depressed and impoverished agrieulturalists. There is no home market for them which does not take its instructions from the seaboard; and the seaboard transmit the word of the foreign markets.

Because my conviction that there should be a modification of our tariff laws arose principally from an appreciation of the wants of the vast army of consumers, comprising our farmers, our artisans, and our workingmen, and because their condition has led me to protest against the present imposition, I am especially glad to see these sections of my fellow-countrymen arousing themselves to the importance of tariff reform.

Yours Truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Butler's Words.

"Now a word to those who have joined the People's party: What is there to be gained for reform by defeating the Democratic State ticket. Nothing, but much to loose, let the result be what it may. If you elect your ticket, you do it at the sufference of the Republican party, and you are at their mercy now and in the future. If you are the cause of the Republican party capturing the State you have given a heavy blow to the cause of reform and put the management of your State in unworthy and incapable hands. Let not those who want office more than they do reform precipitate you into taking any such unwise action."

The above words are to be found in the *Caucasian*, the paper of Marion Butler, the President of the Farmers' Alliance and now on the Third party ticket. This advice was given by Butler July 14, 1892, about a month ago. They were true words then and are true words now. Let every Alliance man take them to heart.

Mr. Cleveland and the Farmer.

We do not believe, says the Watauga *Democrat* that there is a man in America who would sacrifice so much for the American farmer as Grover Cleveland. We not only believe it. We know it. How? Because he sacrificed his re-election trying to relieve him of his burdens. Prominent gentlemen asked Mr. Cleveland if he did not know that his tariff message would bring down the condemnation of the money power on his head, and probably defeat him. His reply deserves to live.

"Gentlemen, I have given this matter thorough consideration. I have done right. I am willing to accept the consequences for myself and my party. In what I have done I have had in my mind one man who has been oppressed, bowed down, well nigh ruined by taxation—that is the American Farmer."

The Ghost in Hamlet.

Mr. John Agustus O'Shea relates an amusing "Hamlet's Father's Ghost" anecdote. A Galway butcher's boy, becoming stage-struck, begged the manager of a strolling company to permit him to play the Ghost. The manager consented. "All went well till ths fifth scene of the first act, when the Ghost, armed cap-a-pie in block tin, has his dialogue with the Prince of Denmark. "I am my fathers sperrit,' said the amateur gentleman in a vault-like voice, when an interruption came from the back of the gallery, 'And an ugly sperrit you are.' The Ghost clattered to the footlights, and, shaking one mailed hand threateningly, exclaimed with most human and angry emphasis: I reconize you, Tim Mullowney, my tight customer, an' be the tare o' war, as soon as the play is over an' I get the armour off, I'll warm the wax in your ears.'"

The Wadkin Tower.

In eighteen months London will rejoice in a new Tower of Babel, piercing the skies some 150 feet higher than the renowned Eiffel Tower of Paris. Not only will the Wadkin Tower look down 150 feet on the Eiffel Tower, but it will be capable of taking up three times as many passengers at a time, and it will naturally provide for them three times larger an extent of floor space. Already the foundations have been laid wide and deep and strong; the surrounding park of 124 acres has been laid out and fenced in; and a railway station (Wembley Park)will be opened presently for the special convenience of welcome visitors. The plans for the tower are all in order, ready for the final testing of an eminent engineer.

English caricaturists have never spared the oddities of the person in their search for the weak points of the public man. This, too, sometimes to the verge of cruelty. There was Lord Lyndhurst, the great Lord Chancellor who was born in Boston, the son of the artist Copley. He was as ugly as learned, and a wit wrote of him:

Lord Lyndhurst, with his *lustera* jaws,
Throws light upon the English laws!

WHAT A CAMPAIGN COSTS.

Half a Million Dollars a Small Figure—How the Money is Spent.

Apart from the issue of the pivotal State, says a New York correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, the special reason why New York is always made the national headquarters in a presidential campaign is the fact that it is the great commercial and financial centre, and it is easiest here to collect the large sums of money that it is the chief business of a national committee to put into the party's war chest. The committee must drum up contributions from all friendly sources. The party in power levies on the officeholders and the protected industries. The democrats having no resources have to rely on all friendly sources. Sometimes wealthy men contribute large amounts. Edward Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt are said to have given $100,000 each to the first Cleveland campaign.

The chairman of the national committee is supposed to look mainly after the finances, and on the campaign executive have usually been placed men of means who, in anticipation of subscriptions, can advance the necessary funds to tide over the pinch of a crisis. Sometimes the party finds the canvass in their debt. It is stated that the republican campaign committee owed Cornelius N. Bliss $60,000 after they got through in 1888. He must like the place, for he is again the financial backer of the Harrison contingent. No public accountant is ever called on to audit the books of a campaign committee, although the sums they disburse are enormous. Abram S. Hewitt, who had a large experience in the business, said that an economical national committee might run a campaign for $500,000. But they are not always economical.

Although the amount seems large the usual expenses that have to be met from the national headquarters, show how easy it is to run up into the half million. At the headquarters itself there must be a large force of clerks preparing and circulating documents and all sorts of campaign ammunition that costs much money, even if most of it afterwards proves only waste paper. The famous Tilden "literary bureau" of 1876 cost $250,000. But the expense was paid by Tilden himself, who started it long before the national committee was organized. A campaign book is usually prepared, filled full of facts and figures to help out the orators of the party all over the state.

The book for 1888 was compiled by Mr. George F. Parker, who has since been one of Mr. Cleveland's confidential assistants, and will probably be the secretary of the national executive. He might be styled the Dan Lamont of the present emergency. The one item of campaign orators eats a big hole in the resources. Their traveling expenses must be supplied as well as salaries. Some of them get as high as $100 a night. Many give their service free, but the bulk of the "spell-binders" have to be paid. Meetings are another big item. The "monster mass ratifications" here mean an outlay of from $3,000 to $10,000 each, for rent, speakers, music, decorations, printing, etc.

A parade cannot be done in good shape for less than $500 a distriet, and there are twenty-five of these sections in this city. A modest estimate of the election expenses for each distriet in New York city for a campaign is $10,000. This has to be multiplied by twenty-five to cover the whole city, and is exclusive of official expenditures. An average campaign year in New York calls for at least $700,000. Taking these figures as a basis for the whole country, probably $20,000,000 will not cover the expenses of finding out to whom the people desire to entrust the white house for the next four years.

China's Power.

Missionary Reporter.

At the celebration of the Fourth of July at Amoy, China, by the Americans, the Governor of the province was invited to the banquet, and made a remarkable speech which shows his intelligence, and suggests some things worthy of consideration. Tsin Chin was called upon to respond to the toast, "The Emperor of China." In part he said: "China having followed its own principle of advancement during more than five thousand years, is now compelled to change and move along European channels. It has begun to own steamships and railroads. Its telegraph now covers every province. It has mills, forges and foundries like those of Essen, of Sheffield and of Pittsburgh. China is to-day learning that lesson in education which Europe has obliged her to learn—the art of killing, the science of armies and navies. Woe, then, to the world if the scholar, profiting by her lesson, should apply it in turn. With its freedom from debt, its inexhaustible resources, and its teeming millions, this empire might be the menace, if not the destroyer, of Christendom. No matter what happens, it needs no prophetic gift to know that the twentieth century will see at the forefront of the nations of the world China in the East and America in the West. Well may we pray that, for the welfare of humanity, their purposes will be as peaceful and upright as they are to-day."

A good story is welcome, whether born of the moment or resurrected by events of current interests. This one of Daniel O'Connell is new in print. The London *Times* once declared that it would never allow the great Irish agitator's name to appear in its columns. When O'Connell next arose to speak in Parliament the *Times* reporters threw down their pencils and leaning back in their chairs assumed the role of spectators. A friend of O'Connell, feeling the slight, called the Speaker's attention to the rule that "strangers" must be expelled from the gallery, and as the *Times* men were not at work they were instantly conducted out. The next day the *Times* had no report of Parliament and received hundreds of letters asking an explanation. Soon afterwards "Bull Run" Russell called on Mr. O'Connell on behalf of the *Times*, and deprecating past ill-feeling, said "The Thunderer" would like to report his speech next day. Mr. O'Connell received Mr. Russell with much courtesy and invited him to ride in his carriage to the scene where the enthusiastic Irish were to gather. A good chair and table were prepared for Mr. Russell, who was dumfounded, however, when Mr. O'Connell, with a satirical smile, began his remarks in Celtic and continued to use that eloquent but to Russell unknown tongue all through a masterly oration which the spectators who did understand it said the great Celt had never surpassed.

$500 Will be Given

For any case of Rheumatism which cannot be cured by Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy. The proprietors do not hide this offer, but print it in bold type on all their circulars, wrappers, printed matter and through the columns of newspapers everywhere. It will work wonders, one bottle will cure nearly every case. If the druggist has not got it he will order it, or it will be sent to any address by prepaid express on receipt of price, $5. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

Ex-Secretary Bayard on the President's Letter.

The New York *World* requested from Ex-Secretary Bayard his opinion of the President's letter of acceptance. The following is Mr. Bayard's answer:

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 8.

To the Editor of the World:

SIR:—Complying with your request for a comment on the letter of acceptance of President Harrison I can only say that from its first line to its last I can discover no word that suggests the slightest amelioration or relief of the American people from their present excessive taxation, except perhaps when he praises the little gimlet-holes bored by Mr. Blaine in the sacred tariff of McKinley, which lets in and out a feeble trickle of reciprocal relief to thirsty commerce. There is not a burdensome tax upon productive industry which he proposes to lighten, nor the weight of which he desires to see more equitably distributed. There is no obscurity or complexity in such cases that distress and embarrass importers and puzzle courts and counsel for which he proposes a remedy. To the amount of tax that reaches the public Treasury he seems wholly indifferent, but the advantages and profits of protection to its special beneficiaries he dilates upon with rapture and prophesies their abundant increase.

The toiling farmer who produces the bulk of our exports, the great army of unprotected consumers, in whose increased cost of living the tariff and all other taxes are mingled, cannot find even one cold word of passing consideration and hopeful promise in this document of self and party congratulation and commendation.

Never did a paper more plainly and unconsciously to the writer tell the story of its origin, and that its author was only an advocate and representative of a combination of classes unjustly favored by law, who had advanced him to power for their own profit and naturally desired its continuance.

I do not anywhere find in this letter the benevolent and dignified tone befitting a man who holds the high office of chief magistrate of our great family of republics, whose citizens of all parties are his fellow-countrymen, and equally to be credited with a desire for its welfare, and therefore entitled to his respect. But I find it rather the letter of a partisan, full of carping criticisms, and unworthy and gross misrepresentations of the political opinions and purposes of more than one-half of the people of the United States. It abounds in sharp impeachments of motives; appeals to the selfishness of interests and party prejudices, and seems to ignore the possession by the American people of memory of the events of the last three years, and be unmindful that no more decisive popular verdict was ever rendered than against the obnoxious men, measure and politics with which his administration is identified, and which he now seeks unqualifiedly to renew and intensify, than was recorded by the election of 1890, and will be emphasized in November, 1892.

T. F. BAYARD.

A Varied Life.

The death in Puebla, Mexico, a few days ago, of Major E. V. Wilkes, put an end to a career of extraordinary vicissitudes—a career that ranged in a few months from a tramp's lodgings to the management of a great iron industry and halcyon days of splendor and wealth. Previous to his arrival in Kansas City, in 1873, he had been a soldier in the rebellion, a valued attache of the Czar's secret service at a time when he enjoyed the confidence of high Russian officials, and later a traveller of leisure through Europe, where he learned to speak fluently the French, German, Spanish and Russian languages. He appeared next as a post-trader among the Sioux, and reached Kansas City in a box-car penniless but full of schemes. A year later the Major was rolling on a high tide of prosperity, the bosom friend of capitalists, with a fine house, a handsome wife, carriages, coachmen, troops of acquaintances and all the trappings of luxury. Then the Major passed out of view one night with a cloud on his name, to reappear afterwards as a machine-shop laborer at Oajaca, Mexico, with wages of 90 cents a day. Again fortune smiled on him, and his portly figure was clad once more in broadcloth, but death claimed him before he could realize the full fruits of his new plans.

An Honor Worthily Bestowed.

Greensboro Record.]

The following paragraph, clipped from an Alabama paper, will be read with pleasure by many North Carolinians, who will recognize in Mr. Hobson the grandson of Chief Justice Pearson and the great nephew of the late Gov. Morehead:

"Southern boys have been bearing off the honors at military and naval academies for several years past. One of the most noted cases of merit is that of our young Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Greensboro, Ala., son of Judge James Hobson. The young man made an exceedingly brilliant record at Annapolis. After graduating he was sent by the United States to the Naval Architecture and Construction Schools of England and France. This is an honor that is greatly sought and in this instance was worthily bestowed. He is the only man, born in another country than France, that ever took first honor at the Paris School."

Government Expenses.

	Ordinary.	Pensions.	Total.
1879.	$126,498,453	$ 35,121,482	$161,619,935
1880.	112,312,889	56,777,174	169,090,063
1881.	127,083,618	50,059,280	177,142,898
1882.	125,559,039	61,345,194	186,906,233
1883.	140,235,433	66,012,574	206,248,007
1884.	134,118,636	55,429,228	189,547,866
1885.	152,738,412	56,102,267	208,840,676
1886.	128,498,128	63,404,864	191,902,992
1887.	145,161,501	75,029,102	220,190,603
1888.	134,650,443	80,288,509	214,938,952
1889.	153,370,352	87,624,779	240,795,131
1890.	154,700,347	106,936,855	261,637,202
1891.	193,409,598	124,415,951	317,825,549
1892.	187,153,916	134 585,045	321,706,961

Dog Farms in Mongolia.

Dogs are raised for their fur in Manchuria and the eastern borders of Mongolia. The dogs, which are small, have a long, thick, silky fur, owing to the cold climate, and they are usually strangled in midwinter when the fur is at its best, and after they have reached the age of eight months. A skin is valued at about 1s. 6d., and a robe of eight skins at about 15s. The dogs are a source of wealth to the peasantry, and frequently form the dowry of a young girl on her marriage.

"Any Port in a Storm."

That's a good maxim, but it will not work as a rule in the purchase of a remedy for Rheumatism. Any of the cheap nostrums will not effect a cure—in fact none of them will. Don't trifle with life and prolong agony. Get Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy, and a speedy cure is certain. It costs $5 a bottle, but one bottle is worth a hundred of anything else, and for that reason it is the cheapest when a cure is want d. Sent to any address by prepaid express on receipt of price. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

—OF THE—

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S. G. Ayer,
Person St.,
Groceries and Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables and Confectionery.

A. H. Watson,
No. 56 S. W. Jamb Market Square,
Groceries, Confectioneries, Fruits and Home-made Candies.

B. G. Hollingsworth,
51 Person Street,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Provision Dealer.

Jos. P. Cook,
N. E. Jamb Market Square,
Dealer in Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
The well-known Tidal Wave Flour a specialty. Free delivery in the city.

S. A. Phillips,
Person Street,
Dealer in General Merchandise.

MICELLANEOUS.

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Pemberton's Book & Music House,
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
Organs and Pianos sold on the Installment Plan.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

B. R. Taylor,
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

T. S. Lutterloh,
Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

Martin House,
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

N. Ingram,
Manufactnrer of Sausage,
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

HARNESS.

C. P. Overby,
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.
J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence soiicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
Person Street.

Merchant Mills,
JAS. D. MCNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
Gillespie Street.

Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

J. R. McNeill & Son,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 3 and 4 Green Street.

E. L. Clark,
Opp. Short Cut Depot,
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

DRY GOODS.

F. W. Thornton,
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store,
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

C. H. Calais & Co.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

Isadore Jackson,
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

DRUGS, ETC.

H. R. Horne,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

Novitzky & Bro.,
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
Hay St., Hotel LaFayette Building, Next to Postoffice.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Established 58 Years.
Warren Prior & Son,
JEWELERS,
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

J. J. Whaley,
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc.

FURNITURE.

S. Sheetz & Sons,
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

W. B. LaFar,
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

H. I. McDuffie,
Thornton Block.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Jno. A. Pemberton,
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEP. 22, 1892.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Col. Wharton J. Green, Capt. A. B. Williams and the writer left Fayetteville on Tuesday morning, the 13th, by the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, bound for Asheville, where we had been invited by Col. Julian Carr, President of the North Carolina State Association of Democratic Clubs, in company with some score of other gentlemen, to meet General Stevenson upon his entering the borders of North Carolina, and to escort him through the State. I had often heard my father describe the pleasures of his journey under similar circumstances, when, as one of a committee of about the same number of representatives of the old Wnig party, he met Mr. Clay at the Virginia line, on the occasion of his celebrated tour of the South in 1844, and accompanied him through the State; and I anticipated a realization in my own case of the delights of such an unusual journey. I was not disappointed. As a matter of fact, the half cannot be told by all of us combined of the evidences of the growth of our mother-land in all that adorns a commonwealth, which this unique tour revealed; nor of the interesting relations that naturally grew out of the association of such a body of men; nor of the kaleidoscopic views of the patriotic demonstrations along the way, visions of thousands of horsemen, of torchbearers on foot, of acres and acres of upturned, eager faces, in a dozen towns and cities; nor, best of all, of the powerful influence for Democratic unity on Democratic principles which the tour has exerted.

In the luxurious expedition of modern travel, no longer confined to the earlier civilized seaboard, but penetrating the fastnesses of the Blue Ridge; in the springing up of villages and towns where once were unbroken forests, and in the growth into cities of the villages of our younger days; in the better and more widespread cultivation of the soil, smoothing out the wrinkles of the primitive landscape and rounding off the "sky line" of the primeval forest into the kempt forms of older lands; in the public buildings of various sorts, many of them of pronounced merit, which have been built in so many parts of our State in recent years; in the astounding caravanseries which the shifting of the leisured class from the South to the North has caused to be erected in our piedmont and mountain country, and thus to deliver over to a compensatory spoliation the Egyptians of the North—in these and many other respects, the changes that have taken place in North Carolina in the past two decades are little short of the marvellous. In fine, the aspect of things has radically changed, and the landscape is fast taking on the reposeful look that so delights the American traveller in Europe or Asia.

For example, the view from the Battery Park Hotel at Asheville is as different from what I remember it to have been twenty years ago as if it were not over the same hills and dales and mountain tops, so changed is it by the enriched foreground. There are three views in the world which I delight to dwell upon the recollection of: that which looks over the city of Washington, passes the monument, spans the Potomac and rests upon Arlington set upon the Virginian hills; that which looks out over the valley of the Thames from Richmond park, near by famous Star and Garter, upon "the blue haze that rests in laminated repose" upon the scene and where the red roofs of Surry thrust their peaks through such greenness of foliage as Nature nowhere else yields the counte part of; and that never to be forgotten view of Kinchinghunga, the Thibetan frontier, and the pretty town in the foreground, which greets the eye from the upper terrace of Darjeeling in the Himalayas. There is a suggestion of all three of these to my mind in the splendid "sweep of the eye" from the piazza of the Battery Park; but because both Asheville and Darjeeling are set in amphitheatres, those two are nearest alike—only at Asheville the eye seems to rest upon the mountain tops at the level, while at Darjeeling one must throw back his head to a smart angle who would draw a bead on Kinchinghunga's 5½ miles of altitude. So my famous views now number four.

Nevertheless—that is to say, notwithstanding the improvements of the present time—I half suspect my father and Mr. Clay and his companions would not have exchanged the indescribable good-fellowship of their slower going vehicles and the splendid hospitality of Col. Edmund Joyner's country mansion in Pitt, for the swifter Pullman and the less exclusive Battery Park or Zinzendorf.

[To be continued.]

It is a particularly bad sign in this campaign of education—this campaign, more than any other since the war, a campaign of doctrines and principles instead of a campaign of mud-slinging—it is a particularly bad sign at this time to see some who profess to be Democrats declaring that there is no use talking about platforms and principles. It was such a degenerate idea that led otherwise sensible men to trade principles for offices at Clinton; and those who, after the truth has been pointed out, persist at this late day—when the Democracy all over the land are, in unity and harmony, pressing the Republicans and Butlerites on their bad principles and doctrines—in rejecting the discussion of principles and platforms, need bear close watching at the polls. Those who accept the Democratic platform sincerely will vote for *every* duly nominated candidate who stands upon it. The condition precedent of bolting one or more of the Democratic candidates lies in this very doctrine of "men not principles," which has been started to gloss over political deals. It is to be hoped that we shall hear no more of these sore headed utterances, but witness instead a subordination of the individual feelings to the will of the party. Only thus can we win at the polls.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Democrats, be on your guard against the men who tell you that those who have publicly opposed the Chicago platform and have not publicly recanted can be trusted as true exponents of Democratic principles. Watch them closely and see that they vote the whole Democratic ticket from President to Constable; for those who barter principle once may do so again.

* * *

"A Western editor," says a contemporary, "was astonished to learn that a crowd of respectable looking people recognized John L. Sullivan as he alighted in front of a New York hotel, while Carl Schurz elbowed his way through the same crowd unrecognized. The Western editor ought to know that Sullivan is a more striking personality than Mr. Schurz."

When Sullivan was in London a few years ago, *Punch* printed a hotel colloquy after this fashion:

Clerk (to guest just arrived): "What name sir?"

"Guest (haughtily): Sullivan."

Clerk (greatly agitated): Here, Boots, show Mr. Sullivan to the best pair on the first floor.

Guest haughtily: Sir Arthur! sir. Sir Arthur!"

Clerk (with disgust): Oh, I thought 'e was John Hell. Boots, top floor back."

* * *

Said President Harrison in his letter of acceptance:

No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is able, of itself, to maintain a uniform rate of wages without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages and are the only barrier against reduction to a European scale.

It will be interesting to note in connection with Mr. Harrison's confident claim, that there is no such thing as a European scale, in the sense in which he uses it. There is quite as great a variation in the rate of wages in the different European countries as there is in our several States. Unfortunately for Mr. Harrison's theory, the records show that wages are lowest in the "protected" countries. For example, here are the weekly wages paid in Free-trade England and Protected Germany:

	Free-trade England.	Protected Germany.
Blacksmith,	$9.60	$4.00
Carpenters,	9.75	4.11
Machinists,	9.00	4.60
Painters,	8.92	4.82
Masons.	8.00	4.07
Shoemakers,	6.00	2.95
Laborers	5.29	3.11

Senator Hill in the Campaign.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—There was a great outpouring of Democrats in this city to-night. The Academy of Music could not accommodate the crowd that rushed with frantic haste to secure good positions from which to take in every action of Senator David B. Hill in the delivery of an address that has been awaited anxiously by all Democrats. The Senator's voice was low and calm as he began, but gradually he warmed up. Before a minute had passed he had uttered a phrase that earned wild applause. This was when he said that, before the Democratic National convention at Chicago he was a Democrat and was a Democrat still. He said that he spoke as a Democrat to Democrats.

Prior to Senator Hill's speech the usual resolutions were presented and adopted. Besides pledging the support of King's county Democrats, to the ticket, it attacked several measures advocated by the Republicans in no niggardly terms.

Senator Hill's description of President Harrison's message as an ingenious article, his refutation of the statistics of Commissioner Peck's now famous report and his treatment of the Force bill caused perfect storms of applause.

The excitement in the audience was noticeable as the senator drew towards the close of his address. He had spoken for over an hour and not once had he mentioned the name of Cleveland. The excitement increased as he stated that the old guard would do its duty and a perfect hurricane of applause, yells and cheers broke forth when, after one grand phrase of the deepest meaning he closed with the names "Cleveland and Stevenson." The Senator's tact and ingenious way of the climax to his address was recognized by his enthusiastic audience by rising *en masse* and cheering him to the echo. It also furnished Congressman Breckinridge, who followed, with a theme in which to open a most eloquent address.

SENATOR VANCE.

A Letter From Him—His Health Improving—His Opinion on the Political Outlook.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 19.—In a letter to Mr. W. H. Harris, editor of the Charlotte *News*, Senator Z. B. Vance says:

"In answer to your kind letter of inquiry concerning my health and my opinion of the political situation, I give you this brief note: I am recovering my health slowly but quite surely and uninterruptedly. Every day I feel stronger. My appetite is good, my digestion perfect and I sleep like a just man and a Democrat. This glorious mountain air and the quiet of the wooded highlands have been of inestimable benefit to me. Though I shall most likely not be able to take any part in the campaign as a speaker, I hope I shall be quite well enough to resume my duties as Senator when Congress meets. For the first time in my political life I sit quietly at home and listen to this distant roar of a great conflict of American freemen in the process of selecting their rulers. To sit still and give no blow is a novel sensation to me; but it may be that as my blood is not heated by the strife I can see things more clearly and judge them more accurately; and this is my opinion of the contest: The Democrats will carry the State triumphantly. The average citizen of North Carolina is sensible, practical and patriotic, and notwithstanding the present discord and confusion in our ranks, before he votes he will reason it out that by voting for the Third party candidates he will probably help throw our State into the hands of the negroes and scalawags and elect a Republican President and House of Representatives, whilst her own cherished reforms would be indefinitely postponed. There is no other view a sensible man can take. Our people will prove equal to the occasion now as heretofore."

The Monument to Mr. Davis—The Committee to Decide Upon its Location, Character and Price.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: The committee appointed by Gen. Gordon under a resolution of the United Confederate Veterans to raise funds and select a place for the location of a suitable memorial to ex President Davis will meet at the Exchange Hotel. The committee is composed of one member from each of the Southern States.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Emperor William was thrown from his horse during the manoeuvers near Anklam, on Saturday, and narrowly escaped being crushed by the animal.

FACTS ON PRODUCTION AND WAGES.

Position of Advanced Industries Under the Tariff—The Tariff a Tax on Work and Wages.

To the Editor of the World:

It has been demonstrated that the cause of high wages in this country is the freedom from all restraint, due to free laws, making it possible for labor to organize or to expend its force on any pursuit which promises highest remuneration. The ease of acquiring land is a moving cause of first magnitude. The obvious result of free commercial and industrial intercourse of all sections and States, guaranteed by the Constitution, makes it plain that the cause of high wages lies in freedom and not restraint of intercourse. There are as great differences in wages, even in the same industrial occupations, in different parts of this country as are found between Europe and America. But it does not interfere with the prosperity of the State of Pennsylvania or of Pittsburg as a centre that common laborers employed at blast furnaces get $1.40 a day and that the same labor only receives $1.16 at Bethlehem iron furnaces, and other charges for help in proportion, according to examinations made by myself.

It is equally unimportant to the prosperity of the States with the higher rate of wages that common laborers in coal mining get $1.26 in Tennessee, $1.47 in West Virginia, $1.56 in Kentucky, $1.63 in Illinois and $1.77 in Ohio per day. The cost of labor per ton is almost in an inverse ratio, being lowest where the day rates rank highest: For Tennessee, 82 cents; West Virginia, 60 cents; Kentucky, 70 cents; Illinois, 69 cents, and Ohio, 69 cents. This is from the census of 1890, which is under the supervision of one of the chief Protectionist agitators in the country. He is, therefore, good authority for facts in this instance, though the application may not suit his theory. I have found the cost of labor for mining a ton of coal in Germany, Rhenish Prussia, to be 79 to 89 cents a ton, but the day wages not one-half the American wages.

I have here mentioned only crude labor. In higher grades and in skilled labor the differences are far greater, but with the more strongly marked distinction that the greatest cost reduction in labor goes hand in hand generally with the highest wage rate.

This is the all-absorbing point, which covers the whole discussion, explains the seeming difficulty, and ought to remove at once and forever all obstacles in the way of a thorough reform of the tariff. If we once understand fully that the cause of high wages lies in the splendid opportunities which a free country offers to the toiler, and that a high rate of wages is a prerequisite to a low cost of production, then, of course, it will become obvious that a tariff for protection can be nothing else than a tax on work and wages.

What I say here is not mere argument based on general premises, but is the result of personal investigations extending over a period of ten years and more, time spent in travelling and gathering of data here and abroad. The facts are so overwhelming in their abundance that they cannot be gainsaid. The theory that the day wages determine the cost of production ought to be at once laid for all put out of commission. The fact alone is destructive of all day-wage comparisons that as a rule *wages are paid by the pieces in manufacturing industries.* The high day rate which our workpeople earn along with a lower piece rate than is paid in almost any other country is due to their higher exertion. They turn out two and three and ten times more goods than their competitors of other nations. They handle more looms, more spindles, more perfected machinery.

In cotton-manufacturing, which may serve in illustration, Germany has two to three, England three to four and America six to eight looms to an individual weaver. *Our operators turn out more pounds, yards or tons of any product they have in hand than is the case anywhere else in the world.* Our people are better fed, and consequently bring more muscle and more nerve to their work. A foreign laborer would break down where an American only begins to get up his best working mood. No wonder that this sort of labor commands more by the day! It is cheap at double and treble the rate. As the rate is high compared to the European rate, the employer finds it necessary and advantageous to economise its employment, which he can only do by thorough organization and utilization and by the adoption of labor-saving devices. This, however, requires much greater capital outlay than working under the old methods.

It follows therefore, axiomatically, that all these auxiliaries to labor-saving becomes distinctly features in production where the wage-rate is highest, and reversely, obsolete methods maintain themselves most presistently where a low wage-rate prevails. High wages become therefore, logically, the cause of a low cost of production. No other country can be called the equal of America in the thorough organization and the employment of labor-saving methods. Put all this into the hands of the best-equipped workingman, physically and mentally, the world ever saw, and what other result can you expect than that noted above?

We ought at once and for good stop the fantastic buncombe and be glad that we have assumed a position of such eminence from which we can safely assume control of our affairs without the hysterical fear of "the foreigner."

It our labor is as cheap as that of any other nation, measured by the piece—and this is the only way of determining corresponding wage relations—then we certainly cannot find any possible benefit in a tariff taxing the materials of every species of manufacture. The only branches, then, benefited are the raw materials and the first articles of manufacture from the crudest stage. Everything involving a process of remanufacture is progressively taxed thereby. The crudest manufactures are easiest controlled in price by combinations, which exert therefrom a damaging prerogative of taxing the nation and its industries for the gratification of individual greed. All the trusts and monopolistic associations are of this category. The higher developed products cannot do this. The diversified industries, even of special lines, cannot possibly combine. The reasons are obvious and scarcely need stating. Each branch and firm has to hang separately; they cannot hang together. Competition is sharp and often destructive, combination well-nigh impossible. J. SCHOENOF.

Rev. Sam. Jones on Cleveland.

I believe old Grover Cleveland will stick to purity and honesty though a funeral procession await him in November, but I verily believe that because the people believe in his purity and honesty he will go triumphantly into the President's chair for another four years, and when his second term is ended he will go out of office "wept, honored and sung," and leave the United State to his successors in office on a more solid basis of industrial union, broader prosperity, and greater happiness than they have known for a hundred years. So mote it be.

I have given the subject of the government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines a great deal of thought, and I have determined to use every bit of influence which I have against the adoption of any such plank in the Omaha platform. I am pretty sure that I will be able to succeed in the attempt.—*The late Col. L. L. Polk to Dr. J. M. Haynes, of North Carolina:*

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMVASS.

The gentlemen named below will address the voters of the State at the times and places named:

M. W. Ransom.

Kenansville, Duplin county, Friday, Sept. 30.
Taylor's Bridge, Sampson county, Saturday, Oct. 1.
Clinton, Sampson county, at night, Saturday, Oct. 1.
Burgaw, Pender county, Monday, Oct. 3.
Southport, Brunswick county, Tuesday, Oct. 4.
Catherine's Lake, Onslow county, Wednesday, Oct. 5.
Elizabethtown, Bladen county, Friday, Oct. 7.
Lumberton, Robeson county, Saturday, Oct. 8.
Carthage, Moore county, Monday, October 10.

Octavius Coke.

Siler City, Chatham county, Sept. 23.
Egypt, Chatham county, Sept. 24.
Broadway, Moore county, Sept. 26.
Glenn's Mill, Moore county, Sept. 27.
Manchester, Cumberland county, September 28.
Butler's Shops, Cumberland county, Sept. 29.

Wharton J. Green.

Kenansville, Duplin county, Friday, September 30.
Taylor's Bridge, Sampson county, Saturday, Oct. 1.
Clinton, Sampson county, at night, Saturday, Oct. 1.
Burgaw, Pender county, Monday, Oct. 3.
Catherine's Lake, Onslow county, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

C. B. Aycock.

Warsaw, Duplin county, Saturday, September 24.
Raleigh, Wake county, Monday, Sept. 26.
Pittsboro, Chatham county, Tuesday, Sept. 27.
Chalk Level, Harnett county, Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Lillington, Harnett county, Thursday, Sept. 29.
Flea Hill, Cumberland county, Friday, Sept. 30.
Cypress Creek, Bladen county, Saturday, Oct. 1.
Bogue, Columbus county, Monday, October 3.
Lumberton, Robeson county, Tuesday, Oct. 4.
Abbottsburg, Bladen county, Wednesday, Oct. 5.
Maxton, Robeson county, Thursday, Oct. 6.
Plain View, Robeson county, Friday, Oct. 7.
Williamson's, Richmond county, Saturday, Oct. 8.

B. H. Bunn.

Siler City, Chatham county Sept. 23
Cheek's Shops, Chatham county, Sept. 24.
Merry Oaks, Chatham County, Sept. 26.
Pittsboro, Chatham County, Sept 27.

E. C. Beddingfield.

Hallsville, Duplin Co. Friday, Sept. 23.

B. F. Grady and John G. Shaw.

Butler's Shop, Cumberland, Friday, September 23d.
Cottonade, Cumberland, Saturday, September 24th.
Jonesboro, Moore, Tuesday, Sept. 27th.
Carthage, Moore, Wednesday, Sept. 28th
Bensalem, Moore, Thursday, Sept 29th.
Pocket School House, Moore, Friday, September 30th.
Lillington, Harnett, Monday, Oct. 3rd.
Barbecue, Harnett, Tuesday, Oct. 4th.
Turner's X Roads, Harnett, Wednesday, Oct. 5th.
Dunn, Harnett, Thursday, Oct. 6th.
Mingo Lodge, Sampson, Friday, Oct. 7th.
Godwin, Cumberland, Saturday, Oct. 8th.
Jacksonville, Onslow, Wednesday, Oct. 12th.
Catherine Lake, Onslow, Thursday, Oct. 13th.
Richlands, Onslow, Friday, Oct. 14th.
Morton's Mill, Onslow, Saturday, Oct. 15th.
Beulahville, Duplin, Monday, Oct. 17th.
Tuckahoe, Jones, Tuesday, Oct. 18th.
Trenton, Jones, Wednesday, Oct. 19th.
Tuscarora, Craven, Thursday, Oct. 20th.
Newbern, Craven, (at night), Thursday, Oct. 20th.
Vanceboro, Craven, Friday, Oct. 21st.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

The Meeting of the State Association of Clubs.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 16.—[Special.]

The State convention of Democratic clubs resumed it work this afternoon. W. W. Fuller, of Durham, was made permanent chairman and J. S. Bradshaw, secretary. The former officers of the State association—Julian S. Carr, president; R. C. Beckwith, secretary, and John W. Thompson, treasurer, were re-elected for four years. The following vice presidents by districts were elected: C. L. Pettigrew, J. S. Battle, G. A. Battle, Frank Stronach, N. B. Canady, George Rountree, Glenn Williams, R. L. Ryburn and Thomas A. Jones.

President Carr was given authority to appoint eleven delegates and as many alternates to the National convention of clubs.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of the county committees be requested to organize clubs in each township, and within thirty days call conventions to organize the county clubs.

Resolved, That this association, composed largely of ex-Confederate soldiers, reaffirms the principles enunciated in the National Democratic platform of this year and heartily endorse every word and syllable thereof, and repudiate the utterances of the Durham *Globe*, an independent newspaper, edited by a person heretofore a Republican, from the Northwest, regarding pensions inconsistent with the National Democratic platform.

Resolved, That we thank Gens. Stevenson and Ewing for their addresses in enunciation of the time honored principles of the Democratic party.

We thank President Carr and the other officers of the association for their effective services in promoting its success.

We express our appreciation of the able presentation of the issues of the campaign by the State press and its fearless advocacy of Democratic principles.

At six o'clock the convention adjourned, having chosen a general committee of four from each district.

Republicanism, says a contemporary, in France appears to be on a firm foundation. Next Sunday the French republic will be twenty-two years old. It has lived longer than any other governmental system which France has had since the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty under Louis XVI, a hundred years ago. The first republic, which came on the scene just after Louis' downfall, lasted twelve years; the first empire, under Bonaparte, ten years; the restored Bourbon regime, sixteen years; the house of Orleans, eighteen years; the second republic four years, and the second empire, under Napoleon III., eighteen years. The third republic, which succeeded the second empire, stands ahead of them all in the scale of longevity, and the chances that it will be permanent are encouraging. Apparently it is stronger at this moment than it ever was in the past.

Reduced Rates.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Sept. 19, 1892.

Reduced rates are promised by all the railway lines to delegates to the meeting of Fayetteville Presbytery to be held at Bethesda Church next Tuesday.

P. R. Law,
Stated Clerk.

What it Means.

Wilmington Messenger.]

Do you know what Democracy means? It is formed from two Greek words, as any good English dictionary will tell you. *Demos*, the people, and *Kratein*, (from *Krato* strong) to rule. In the Democratic party the people govern—are the sovereigns, and the politicians are merely their servants. When you vote for a man you are conferring a favor. You thus make him your servant.

MARRIED.

INGOLD—WHITFIELD—By Rev. W. H. Moore, at the Parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Fayetteville, N. C., September 14th, 1892, Mr. CHARLES L. INGOLD and Miss SALLIE S. WHITFIELD.

MOSS—LEE—By the same, at the residence of Mrs. H. E. Shaw, Fayetteville, N. C., September 15th, 1892, Mr. HERBERT MOSS, of Charleston, West Virginia, and Miss JENNIE LEE, of Fayetteville.

DIED.

BAKER—Entered into rest in Wilmington, September 14th, 1892, at 9:30 A. M., JAMES GRAHAM BAKER, son of Mrs. Sarah J and the late Dr. James Baker, aged 19 years, 8 months and 16 days.

MORGAN—At Hope Mills, on the 22nd of August last, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs. MARY MORGAN, widow of Reese Morgan.

Mrs. Morgan has been a resident of Rockfish Village, as the place was formerly called, for nearly sixty years, and has always been highly esteemed for amiable virtue and godliness of living.

She was for many years a member of Christ Church, Rockfish, and died in its communion and in the peace of God. J. C. H.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the 4th of August there passed away from this community a woman whose life has been a blessing to all around her—Mrs. CAROLINE E. RAY—widow of the late David A. Ray.

She was a native of Georgia, and was brought here an orphan at the age of seven years. She was reared a Christian in the family of her uncles Rev. Colin McIver and Edward Barge, Esq.

Into the daily ministrations of a long life she wove her faith and love—expressing them by self-denying labors for her family, kindred, friends and neighbors; and by an open-handed charity. All—even the lowliest—who needed help were her neighbors.

She was indeed a wonderful woman. Gentle and retiring in disposition, yet possessing great strength of character and a firm will, she had a self-reliance and efficiency which made her entry into the sick-room a benison—giving hope and comfort.

To her husband she was in very truth an helpmeet for him—an inspiration as well as an help to the living of a true life.

Such was the devotion of their lives to each other that one can not be fitly spoken of alone.

After living together more than fifty years—dispensing hospitality—help, love and charity to their very death beds—they finished their life work and calmly waited the end—resting securely on the Blessed Hope—anxious only for the welfare of others, they were gathered Home at over four score, leaving blessed memories to their friends. X.

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c., 50c. and $1. If your lungs are sore, chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Answer the Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Reported by A. E. Rankin & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	85
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	10½	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	12½	Flint—damaged,	1@3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	9	Green,	2
Shoulders,	6½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	10	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	8@9	Western,	9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'try,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	30@00	(12d basis),	2.40
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	5@6
Rio,	20@00	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.25	Sweet—new,	50
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	50
EGGS	11	SALT,	95
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	75	SHEETINGS,	5½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new,	70	TALLOW,	5
Oats	50@55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	100	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	1.00	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Apple Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peach Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug 20.

COTTON.—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 6¼ cents for Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 26 cents per gallon.

TAR—Firm $1.35.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 85c. per bbl. for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained.

TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.65 for Virgin, $1.65 for Yellow Dip and 1.00 for Hard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK THORNTON'S

Announcement for the Fall and Winter of

1892.

One of the reasons of my great success as a Dry Goods Merchant is that I carry in my Mammoth Dry Goods Establishment such a

VARIETY OF GOODS

that no lady coming into my store need go elsewhere to fill any part of her memorandum for anything in the

DRY GOODS LINE.

In my recent visit to New York and other northern cities I have carefully kept this in my mind, and I have selected a

STOCK OF GOODS

that cannot fail to please the taste or suit the purse of any customer who will do me the kindness to call on me.

I have always enjoyed the enviable reputation of selecting goods with great care and with exceeding good taste. My

Stock of Goods this Season

will, I am sure, sustain my former reputation. I mention a few lines of Dress Goods which I have in stock, and which are daily arriving.

BLACK GOODS.

In this line I show all the latest novelties as well as staple, such as Silk Warps Henriettas, Cashmere Long Valour Stripe Yeddo Bouche Cloth Serge, Plaid Serge Figured Leokosia.

In Colored Dress Fabrics and Dress Trimmings my line is exceedingly choice, and is so varied that I will not attempt to mention the different styles. I can only say that any body who fails to see them will regret it.

SILKS.

I show a line of Black and Colored Silks in all the latest styles and newest colors. I pay especial attention to this department, and I claim that my sales in this line will far exceed those of any other merchant in the State. Young ladies don't send north for your trousseaus, I can supply you and save you money.

I show an immense line of

COTTON DRESS FABRICS

suitable for children's school wear. Come and look at them.

For the past two seasons I have seen the necessity for keeping a better line of

Fine Cassimeres

for men and boy's wear, and I am prepared this season to show such a line of these goods as will call forth the admiration of any one.

It is rather warm to mention them just yet, but it is generally conceded that I am headquarters for

Blankets,

Carpets,

Rugs.

My lines of these goods are as extensive and as varied as shown by any house in New York, and my prices are just as low.

SHOES.

It is needless for me to say anything about Shoes, for everybody knows that I carry a bigger line, and sell them cheaper than any house in the State.

If you want anything usually kept in a first-class dry goods store, call and see my stock, and I am satisfied that you will not go away without buying.

CLOTHING.

My stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishings is complete in all its departments, and you are especially invited to call and examine these goods. If you don't see them you will miss the opportunity of your life.

Thanking my friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and I can assure you all that you will be promptly waited on by a corps of competent and polite salesmen.

FRANK THORNTON.

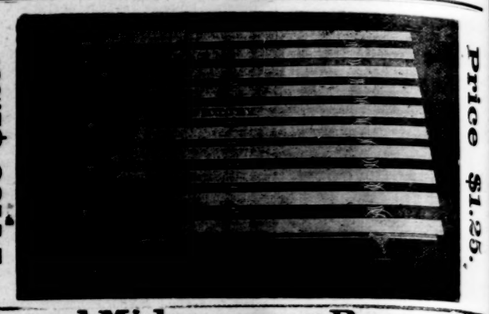
Sept. 8, 1892.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Sept. 1, 1892—1y



Price $1.25. Price $1.25.

Grand Midsummer Bargains!

Clearance Sale of Cheap, Medium and Fine Furniture.

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSED.

Goods delivered free of charge within 100 miles of Fayetteville, if you can be reached by Railroad or Steamboat. The above Springs to fit any sized bed—regular price $1.75, reduced to $1.25, and all other goods in proportion. Country produce taken in exchange for Furniture. Bring me shucks, wheat, oat, rye or rice straw and moss.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR,

MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 7, 1892—tf

McCLURE & GRENAMYER,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, BEDSTEADS, ETC.

WE ARE NOW READY TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A

FULL LINE

Of House-building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casings, Scroll-work, Turning-work, Flooring, Ceiling, Wainscoting and Rough Lumber.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 3d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept 2, 1892.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Under the provisions of the By Laws the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place in Fayetteville, on Thursday, October 6th, 1892. By order.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

Sept. 8, 1892—tm

A Few Words to my Friends.

To my friends and the public generally I would respectfully announce that on or about September 1st proximo I shall open a branch house of my Merchant Tailoring business in

WILSON, N. C.,

dividing my time about equally between that place and Fayetteville. In my absence thoroughly competent and efficient men will have charge of the business of Cutting, Fitting, Cleaning, etc., with full power and authority to make prices, take orders, etc. My fall stock embracing all the

Latest Styles and Patterns for Suits, Pants, &c.,

will arrive in a few days, and I extend a cordial invitation to the people to call and examine and get my prices before placing their orders.

To a generous public I desire to extend thanks for the liberal patronage accorded me during my stay in Fayetteville, and thoroughly resolved upon giving satisfaction as to quality of goods and prices in the future, I solicit your patronage.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. A. CRAWFORD,
Merchant Tailor, Hotel LaFayette Building, Fayetteville, N. C., and Wilson, N. C.

July 21, 1891—tf

Walter Watson's Grocery Store,

PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,
FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES.
TOBACCO, SNUFF,
CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

W. W. COLE, Manager.

March 10, 1892.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Address Orders solicited from abroad WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

apl 7-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

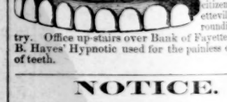
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE: North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 6 years experience offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. Nitrous Oxide used for the painless extraction of teeth.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O. box 34.

He will attend the Courts, State and Federal, where his services may be required.

JAMES C. MacRAE.

Jan'y 1, 1891. tf

Mr. H. B. BUCKHAM

who is to superintend our Graded Schools for the coming year will form classes of young

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 22, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ **All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J Hale, Jr., for collection who is authorized to settle the same.**

Opera House To-morrow Night.

Next attraction at the Opera House will be the Comedy Drama, "Killarney and the Rhine." Remsberg's orchestra will furnish sweet music. See advertisement in another column.

Admirably Done.

The thanks of the community are due the marshals and others for the perfect manner in which they carried out the programme and for the splendid order kept during the visit of General Stevenson and party.

The editor of the OBSERVER greatly regrets that pressing business prevents his complying with President Carr's request that he should accompany General Stevenson to the end of his tour in this State, and that, after all, he was compelled to part with his delightful colleagues and their guests at Fayetteville.

Tampering with the Mails.

A few days ago one of our citizens received a letter, the envelope of which had been opened at one end and pasted together. There is no doubt whatever that the letter had been opened in transit; for the addressor has informed the addressee that the envelope was intact when posted. Mind folks take heed!

Jersey Year Ball.

The young ladies gave a ball at the Hotel Lafayette last Tuesday night which was a great success, there being nearly two couples present. Miss Atkins of Richmond accompanied by Mr. A. B. Williams led the German and introduced several new and beautiful figures. The F. I. L. orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Rosenburg furnished the music and of course added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Fayetteville Graded Schools.

Two hundred and seventy-five pupils were in attendance at the school on Monday, 9th inst, the first day of the present session. This is an unusually large enrollment for the opening day, not having anticipated so large a number of pupils, the board of Trustees found it necessary to make an addition to the corpse of teachers. They elected Mrs. S. McK. Wade of this city. There is every indication of one of the most prosperous sessions in the history of the Graded Schools.

A Democratic Field Day.

Monday last was a great day for the Democracy of Cumberland, for on that day many who had heretofore adhered to the Third party were brought back into the Democratic fold. The Hon. B. F. Grady filled his appointment at Cedar Creek and spoke to an enthusiastic audience numbering nearly three hundred men. There were a few Third partyites present (for there are *only* a few in this township) who paid strict attention and at the close of Mr. Grady's convincing arguments for Democracy and fearless denunciation of Republicanism and exposure of Third partyism, signified their intention to cast their votes whith the party of their fathers. J. G. Shaw, Esq., and Mr. H. McD. Covington who were present were presented, from speaking by the lateness of the hour, but did yoeman's service that night as will be seen from our reporter's account of the Manchester meeting.

KOONCE DEMORALIZED.

Third Partyites Shown the True Character of their Leaders—The Fallaceous Arguments of Koonce and McDuffie Exposed.

Monday afternoon the news reached the city that Mr. F. D. Koonce, Weaverite candidate for Congress from this district, and Mr. John McDuffie, third party leader in Cumberland county, were to speak at Manchester that night. Accordingly Jno. J. Shaw, Esq., Capt. J. B. Smith, H. McD. Robinson, Esq., H. H. Covington and the OBSERVER reporter boarded the evening freight and reached Manchester just as Mr. McDuffie was concluding a one hour's speech, which we understand was a tirade of abuse against the Democratic party, and saying very little against that common enemy of all honest men—the Republican party. Mr. Shaw asked for a division of time which was granted. He then mounted the platform and briefly called the attention of the people to the stand which the Republican party had taken, proving as it did the moneyed interests of the country and opposing the welfare of the farmer and the laboring man—to the record of the Democratic party, favoring, as it always had, the welfare of the poor man—and to the frail arguments and corrupt records of Third party candidates, especially the record of Mr. Koonce.

Mr. Koonce then followed in an airy, fleet, demagogical speech which showed a lack of confidence in the plank of his platform or else a fear to discuss them.

After him came Mr. Covington who, in a masterly and scholarly argument, showed his intimate acquaintance with the great issues of the day. He evidently gave Mr. Koonce great inconvenience which was evinced by the continual desire of this gentleman to interrupt the speaker. Mr. Robinson in a foreible speech showed the absurdity of the free silver demand and begged the people who were the playmates of his boyhood days not to desert the Democratic party on the eve of a great victory.

The meeting was originally a Third party meeting but at its close many who had wavered from the true Democratic faith determined to work with enthusiastic zeal and unremitting assiduity for the success of the whole Democratic ticket from Grover Cleveland down to township constable.

General Stevenson in Fayetteville.

General Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson accompanied by Hon. C. A. Ewing, of Illinois, Secretary Beckwith representing President Carr, and Messrs. W. M. Robbins, E. J. Hale, Paul B. Means and Thos. W. Strange of the Committee of Escort appointed by the State Association of Democratic Clubs, reached this city on the Pullman "Medway" early Tuesday morning. The Vice-Presidential party were waited on at the C. F. & Y. V. Railway station at 8 o'clock by a number of citizens and driven thence to the Hotel LaFayette where a sumptuous breakfast was served. Afterwards an informal reception was held in the parlors of the hotel, when a large number of prominent gentlemen and their wives and daughters called to pay their respects to the future Vice-President and his charming wife. About noon General and Mrs. Stevenson and Mr. Ewing were driven out to Tokay where they were the guests of Col. Wharton J. Green.

According to the programme already published, the distinguished party were met at Harrington Hill yesterday morning at 10:30 by a large body of citizens on horseback and in carriages, headed by the F. I. L. I. Band under Mr. Novitzky, and while minute guns were thundering the Cape Fear's welcome, were escorted to the Park House which had been handsomely draped with the national colors and where a speaking stand had been erected and benches arranged for the audience. The crowd present is estimated at 3,000 to 4,000, and rapt attention was paid to every word uttered by General Stevenson and his eloquent kinsman, Mr. Ewing.

General Stevenson, who was most felicitously introduced by Dr. Hodges, whom he thanked heartily for the introduction, spoke substantially as follows:

Ladies and Gentleman:

I am heartily glad to visit again your ancient and historic city in good old Cumberland, and to feel that I am among people of my own blood. Even should defeat await me at the polls, I would always cherish the recollection of the warm reception accorded me here and throughout the State.

I desire very briefly to give you some of the reasons why in my judgment Mr. Cleveland should be elected and the Democratic party restored to power. The four years' administration of President Cleveland was confessed to be an honest administration. Under his administration no scandals attached to his appointments to office. Under his administration the bonds of the government were paid at maturity, and, as you all remember, during the last two years of the Cleveland administration the question was, What shall be done with the surplus? Under his administration, wise and economical as it was, the receipts in the treasury exceeded the necessities of the government more than $100,000,000 a year. So that I say the question was, What should be done with the surplus. Do you hear the question of that kind asked now? Under the three years and a half of Republican administration the question is not what shall be done with the surplus but where will we get the money with which to make good a deficit of fifty-two millions of dollars and the bankruptcy with which the treasury of United States is now threatened.

THE TARIFF.

Shall there be a revision of our tariff laws, and as a consequence of such legislation a reduction of taxation; or shall it become the policy of our government to maintain, permanently, high protection? The position of the two leading political parties upon that question cannot be misunderstood. The Republican party, as illustrated by its recent enactment of the McKinley law, stands for a high protection—in other words, a prohibitory tariff. The Democratic party, as emphasized by its utterances and its acts, is the advocate of tariff reform. The issue is squarely presented. Upon the one side are the advocates of a high protective or prohibitory policy—a policy that enriches the few at the expense of the many. On the other advocates of such reduction of tariff duties as will give to our manufactures the benefit of cheap raw material, and lessen to the consumer the cost of the necessaries of life.

In view of the fact that protection to the "infant industries" has more than trebled since the passage of the bill of which Henry Clay was the author, Clay would himself, if living, be now denounced as a free trader by the protectionists. Instead of being lessened, protection has, year by year, under Republican rules, increased. In proportion as these industries have grown stronger and more powerful they have demanded yet greater protection.

A BURDEN ON THE MASSES.

With the war closed, a Republican Congress relieved the manufacturers from their special taxation, and added to their profits and to the burdens of the people by increased duties. I grant the necessity of repealing these internal war taxes when the exigencies of war no longer demanded their continuance. But why did not the Republican Congress repeal the war taxes —*tariff taxes*—which bore so heavily upon the farmer, upon the mechanic, upon the laborer, upon the great mass of our people? Why remove from the manufacturer the tax of less than five per cent. and leave him the power to tax the consumer forty-seven, sixty, eighty per cent. upon hats, upon shoes, upon blankets, upon clothing?

The protected classes growing year by year stronger and more powerful with the protection afforded them, demand of the fifty-first Congress yet higher duties. As "infant industries" they had been for the time content with the moderate protection given by Mr. Clay. Later, they had demanded the higher duties imposed by the Morrill tariff, and that of later Congresses. In 1890 during the first session of the fifty-first Congress their demand was in substance for a prohibitory tariff. The response to this demand was the passage by a Republican Congress of the McKinley bill, which, by its prohibitory features gave its beneficiaries a practical monopoly, and enabled them in fact to levy an additional tax upon the consumer, to the extent that the duty had been increased.

It is worse than idle to speak of the McKinley bill's benefits to the American farmer. What he demands is both a foreign and a home market for the products of his farm. It is mockery to tell him he is protected against the corn and wheat products of the old world. While he is compelled to sell in the open markets of the world, he should be allowed the poor privilege of buying what his necessities require without paying high tribute to the protected classes of his own country. To the mechanic and laboror no less than to the farmer protection has proved a delusion and a snare. In no instance has it opened up to the farmer "additional market for a pound of meat or a bushel of grain." Has it in a single instance given to the mechanic or laborer increased wages? To the toiler the McKinley bill has "kept the word of promise to the ear, but broken it to the hope."

THE REPEAL OF THE SUGAR TAX.

I have shown that instead of a surplus of little less than one hundred million dollars left by the Cleveland administration, the treasury is now confronted by bankruptcy. This is the result in part of the reckless extravagance of a Republican Congress. It is in a large measure the necessary result of the McKinley tariff. By that bill the treasury was deprived of fifty million of revenue by repealing the sugar tax; but in order to compensate the sugar grower for this loss of the "protection" afforded him, ten millions of dollars annually, for fifteen years, are to be paid him out of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of great benefits under the free sugar clause of this bill, while under another section of the same bill ten million dollars are to be taken annually from the pockets of the tax payers and given to the sugar growers. In addition to this, whatever benefit might come to the consumer by the free sugar clause of the bill is overbalanced many fold by the largely increased cost of woolen goods and of all other necessaries of life. Heretofore, the persistent claim of the protectionist has been that tariff taxes are not paid by the consumer. This claim is now abandoned. The advocates of the McKinley law concede the tax upon sugar to have been paid by the consumer. Else, why take so much credit to themselves for removing it? Is there not danger that the consumer may inquire, "if removing the tariff tax upon sugar lessens its cost, why would not the same blessed result follow a reduction of tariff taxes upon all of the other necessaries of life?"

The Democratic party wages no warfare on any business interest. It favors no legislation hostile to the true interests of any business enterprise. We believe that the burden of taxation should be equally distributed. We oppose all legislation that enriches the few by taxing the many.

The contest upon which we have now entered is of deep significance to the American people. Shall high tariff, continually increasing with the demands of the protected classes, be the settled policy of our government, or shall there be relief to the people from the burdens of unjust taxation.

It would be impossible to overestimate the importance of the pending political contest, especially to the people of the Southern States. With them it is not merely a question as to who shall be elected President of the United States or what shall be his policy as to taxation and expenditures. The question is of deeper import and more far-reaching in its consequences. Shall they have peace and protection to life and the prosperity which results from stable government of the States by their own people, or shall they be menaced by a repetition of the evils of the reconstruction period? The present contest is between the Republican and Democratic parties. Which shall it be? To you the practical question is, Will you have your State government in the hands of your own people or will you have a return of carpet-bag dealing and misrule? Have you so soon forgotten the sad lessons of the past?

TO THIRD-PARTYITES

I address myself to men whose former affiliations have been with the Democratic party but who incline now to cast in their political fortunes with the Third party—a party absolutely without hope of success in the pending contest. Either Mr. Harrison or Mr. Cleveland will be the next President, and it is equally certain that the Democratic or the Republican party will control the next Congress. Your support now of the Third-party candidate, or the Third party, is simply a declaration upon your part that in this great struggle, involving self-government—it may be the protection of property and of the hearthstone—you are content to remain idle spectators.

Let the issue be plainly presented. If you desire the enactment of the force bill, with its train of evils, cast your vote for the Republican candidate, or by standing with the Third party remain an idle spectator of the great struggle. If, upon the contrary, you prefer the peace and happiness that comes with good government, your place is in the ranks of the Democratic party. It is well to recall some of the evils from which the Southern people escaped by the overthrow of carpet-bag domination. Fully to recount the injustice, the wrongs, the outrages suffered by the people of some of the Southern States during the era of carpet-bag misrule would fill a volume.

CARPET-BAG MISRULE.

As you well know, the Republican party had complete control of Alabama from 1868 to 1874. The people there were utterly powerless to protect themselves against those who, under the forms of law, sought to oppress them. All departments of the State government were in the hands of those who prostituted legislation and the courts of justice to their own selfish purposes. During this saturnalia of misgovernment the plunderers of the people were the men who in many instances held high place among them. From 1868 to 1874 the State was governed by a Republican Legislature, which increased the public debt from $8,000,000 to more than $25,000,000. A large part of this indebtedness was created by issuing bonds to build railroads that were never built. In addition to this the municipal indebtedness and county indebtedness was enormous.

By earnest effort the State was redeemed by the Democratic party in 1874, and the era of carpet-bag misrule and plunder came to an end. What has been the result? Alabama, fourteen years later, under the government of her own people, has reduced her enormous debt more than one half, and the taxable property in the State has increased nearly $100,000,000.

NORTH CAROLINA'S EXPERIENCE.

In North Carolina, under the reconstruction policy of the Republican party, carpet-bag rule was in 1868 substituted for the government of the State by its own people. From the mountains to the sea the State was in the clutches of the plunderers. During the first session of the Legislature, both branches of which had large Republican majorities, bonds of the State to the amount of $25,350,000 were authorized to be used. Of this enormous amount $14,000,000, for the avowed purpose of building railroads, were actually issued, and not a mile of railroad built.

Is it possible that the people of North Carolina have forgotten how this Legislature robbed them of their school fund? For the education of its children the State held $420,000 of the bonds of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Companies. This was a sacred fund, and should have been sacredly guarded by those in power. Was it so guarded? A Republican State Legislature, in order to pay the expenses of this Legislature, by its authority sold these bonds for $158,000. So the people or children of the State were robbed of this school fund by the men who were solemnly pledged to its protection.

Those were but a part of the scheme devised by this Legislature to plunder the people. By the close of this Legislature the debt of the State had been increased until it exceeded one third of the taxable property of the State.

You need hardly be reminded that during this long night of horror the administration of justice was a mockery. The triumph of the Democratic party in 1876 wrested the Old North State from those who had robbed the people of their heritage.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND OTHER SOUTHERN STATES.

During the eight years of carpet-bag rule the State of South Carolina was openly and unblushingly plundered. Official corruption reached the high-water mark. The State was literally prostrated, and the robbers were those who sat in high places of power in legislature and the courts. During this era a distinguished Republican declared that the Treasury of South Carolina had been so literally gutted by the thieves who had hitherto had possession of the State government that there was nothing left to steal.

Mr. Stevenson then cited the wrongs inflicted on Missouri from the close of the war to 1872 and continued: I will not detain you by referring to Mississippi and Louisiana and other States of the South. The history of one is the history of all. It was to the people a dark night of injustice, wrong, and outrage. In many instances illiterate and corrupt men were the sworn ministers of the law. The administration of justice was the merest mockery. Not content with robbing the people of their substance, every attempt was made by those in power to foment discord and hatred between the two races.

During the four years of Democratic administration of the National Government northern immigration and northern capital found their way to the South to a degree unprecedented in our history. Under Democratic ascendancy millions of northern capital sought investment in the South. Its resources are being developed, and a career of prosperity it has not known since the war is before it.

THE FORCE BILL.

The purpose of the force bill is by intimidation to control the election of representatives in Congress. This is to be done by substituting Federal officers for the election-officers provided by State law. In other words, the officers you have selected are to be displaced and their places taken by the agents of the party in power. You need not be told that such legislation argues unmistakably a lack of confidence in the people. This bill has had the vote of the representatives of the Fifty-first Congress. Every Republican but three voted for it, and every Democrat voted against it. With the aid of a few Republicans the Democrats were able for the time to encompass its defeat in the Senate. A Republican senator who aided in its defeat declared at the time that "it was the most infamous piece of legislation that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." But for the fact that three or four Republican senators co-operated with the Democrats this bill would have passed the Senate, received executive approval, and would now be upon your statute books.

EXTRAORDINARY FEDERAL POWERS.

As I have said, the force bill takes the election of representatives in Congress out of the hands of the officers provided by State law and gives it to Federal agents. It provides for the appointment by the Federal courts of supervisors who are to have charge of its execution. To secure its enforcement the supervisors are to be backed by deputy United States marshals without limit. The registration of voters is to be under the control of the supervisors. The supervisors are to have the power to inspect naturalization papers and to invade private residences in order to make such inspection. Should the election officers fail promptly to pass upon the qualification of notes, then the supervisors can at once do so, administer the oath, and receive the ballot. They are created sole judges as to whether the election officers do their duty, and from their decission there is no appeal. The supervisors appointed by the Federal courts under this bill are to hold their offices for life.

Under the extraordinary powers given by the bill to the Federal agents who are to supervise the election of representatives in Congress, the control of such elections passes from the hands of the people to the hands of the Federal administration.

The law applies to all cities having a population of 20,000 or upwards. It applies to country districts outside of such cities upon application to the supervisors of 100 voters of each of such districts. At the option of less than 1 per cent. of the voters to be affected by it, this law, with all of its harshness and great expense, can be put into operation, and this, too, without the slightest intimation that justice or fraud is contemplated in the management of such election.

ENORMOUS EXPENSE INVOLVED.

As I have said, while this bill is intended especially to control elections in the South, it may be put into operation in every congressional district in the United States. Aside from its utter disregard of the rights of voters, its disregard of local government and of the sanctity of homes, its expense would be enormous. If put into operation in every congressional district as it may be, it would call into its service at every polling place Federal election officers aggregating more than 300,000 throughout the entire country. It has been estimated that its cost at your regular congressional elections, if put into general operation, would fall little short of $10,000,000.

THE BILL DESTRUCTIVE.

This bill, in every line and paragraph, breathes destruction to the people. It is totally destructive of local self-government. It would be difficult to find on any page of our history a more daring attempt to weaken the power of the people and centralize all power in the Federal Government. No single officer entrusted with its execution is elected by the people. From the judge who makes the appointment of chief supervisors to the lowest deputy marshal entrusted with its execution, all receive their appointment under Federal authority. The people—the source of all political power under the Constitution—have no voice in the election of those who, under the monstrous provisions of this bill, can sport at will with their dearest rights.

DEVISED IN HATE.

This legislation, my fellow-citizens, is devised in the spirit of hate. Can it be possible that the American people will consent to the enactment of a law so hostile to the spirit of our free institutions—legislation which savors only of vengeance, and the successful operation of which would involve the expenditure of millions of dollars and bring in its train untold horrors? Can it be that the hands are now to be turned back upon the dial, and the evils through which you have passed are again to become a living reality?

At the conclusion of General Stevenson's speech Col. Green eloquently introduced Hon. C. A. Ewing, the gentleman whose oratory has charmed so many thousands at Asheville, Hickory, Raleigh, Charlotte, Statesville, Winston and Greensboro, who charmed his audience with his inimitable eloquence and wit until a heavy downpour of rain brought the exercises of the day to a close.

Mr. Ewing spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have before spoken to the people of North Carolina, and am proud to now address you of the Third Congressional District, whose honored son has just embarrassed me by words of praise, and handicapped me by his magnificent hospitality, and I fear that I could not to-day worthily discharge the trust reposed in me, were it not that I feel implicit confidence in the rules of the Democratic party which are on that air line of truth that runs from the common people up to God. I have been looking in the faces before me, and among them I see many which are black; the black man is an American citizen, and to him, as to the rest, I appeal in my argument to-day. I especially beseech them to consider and ponder well over what the distinguished statesman who has just finished has said to them and to you all. General Stevenson was called to this State mainly, I will say mainly, because he is of this grand old Commonwealth a part, and outside of politics feels a personal pride in her prosperity and a pleasure upon finding himself within her borders; but mainly for the reason that there is dissention in the hitherto unbroken ranks of the old North State Democracy, for the reason that there are a number of North Carolinians indifferent to the only principles whose perpetuation will give them justice and protection, for the reason that these misguided men are not only in danger of losing the hope for which they labor, but of casting to the winds the suffrage which is the inalienable right of every American citizen.

While in Charlotte a few days since I was introduced to a good-looking, plain-spoken man who inquired of me, what the Democratic party proposed to do for the people. I told him to refer to the tenets of the party as already laid down in the Chicago platform. I told him to remember that those things which the Democratic party had promised in the past had in every instance become realities, and I challenged him, or any other man of fair intelligence either to doubt the benefit to be derived from its triumph in November, or to assume in lieu of Democrat the name of People's' party, Third party, or any other party which in any degree repudiated the time-tested doctrines of the old Jacksonian principles. The peoples' party is the Democratic party. The Minneapolis convention was a convention of office-holders and represented the focussing of national legislation to the benefit of the comparatively few and favored classes.

The Chicago convention was a great gathering of the people by representation, and the good and wise politicians went there in doubt as to whether Grover Cleveland was or was not the man to carry the standard during the coming election, but the good and wise politicians did not carry everything their own way this time. The mass of the convention arose and insisted upon nominating the people's choice. The great long-headed politicians of Cleveland's own State had gone against him, and Hill was the choice of New York, and it was supposed that parliamentary precaution was disregarded, but they voiced the sentiment of the American people and nominated Grover Cleveland; there you could see what the people wanted—and what they got.

On Monday night last D. B. Hill told the people of the United States, and they had waited to hear this, that he had been, was and is a Democrat, and will support and uphold Democratic principles and their exponent whom the nation has placed at the head of the ticket. Do you understand me, when I say that this is a triumph of the people? Do you understand what I mean when I say that the result of the Chicago convention was a victory achieved by the people over machine politics and wire-pulling?

Do you understand what I mean when I tell you that the American sentiment was voiced at Chicago, that the hitherto minor note rose loud above the swelling uproar, and the popular sentiment overwhelmed all cliques and combinations at that gathering and placed in a foremost position the man upon whom Democratic supremacy depended? I am sure you do.

Mr. Ewing then went into an elaborate analysis of the tariff and his knock-down arguments during the few minutes which intervened before the rain would have most surely converted any but the most dyed-in-the-wool protectionists.

That inclement weather should have curtailed the exercises is most deplorable, as, leaving out of the question those present who needed conversion to the true faith the thousands who listened to the words of the distinguished speakers could have remained hours longer.

Again General and Mrs. Stevenson and Mr. Ewing held a largely attended reception at the Hotel LaFayette, and at 3 p. m. departed for Wilmington accompanied by the Wilmington committee and by Messrs. Beckwith, Robbins, Hale, Means and Strange of the State Escort committee.

People and their Movements.

We are glad to hear that Maj. Charles Haigh is convalescing.

Sheriff and Mrs. Smith returned home last week from a visit to Asheville.

Misses Annie and Rebecca Haigh are on a visit to relatives in New York City.

Mrs. Emmett Kyle and daughters have returned from Mt. Airy, where they spent a very pleasant fortnight.

Mr. S. G. Ayer after an illness of two weeks is, we are glad to know, convalescing.

J. A. Burns has opened a cafe on Green street, at the stand formerly occupied by Phil. Wright.

Mr. Chas. L. Campbell, who is keeping books for a firm in South Carolina, was home on a visit last week.

Mr. J. F. Brown, of Raleigh, is going to make Fayetteville his headquarters for buying cotton this season.

Mrs. Geo. Harris, who has been visiting the family of Mr. J. D. Williams, has returned to her home in Philadelphia.

We regret thet we missed the visit to the OBSERVER office of General Ewing and Col. Paul B. Means yesterday after the speaking.

Mr. W. H. Atkinson is now located at Mr. Thornton's dry goods house. Read his notice to the public to be found in another column.

Mr. Jno. D. Williams, Jr., was painfully hurt, by the kick of a mule upon his leg a few days ago. He has so far recovered as to dispense with his crutch.

Rev. Thos. H. Atkinson, pastor of St. John's, left Monday for Boston to attend a convention of the Brotherhood of Saint Andrew, to which he is a delegate; thence for Long Island. In his absence Rev. Dr. Huske will officiate. Mr. Atkinson will be absent three weeks.

Among the prominent politicians and others on the occasion of Gen. Stevenson's visit here, are the following:

F. M. Simmons, Esq., chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee; Mr. Martin H. Luther, Chicago; Col. Thos. W. Strange, Wilmington; Hon. W. M. Robbins, Statesville; Paul B. Means, Concord; B. C. Beckwith, Raleigh; E. D. Thompson, Wilmington; J. W. McLauchlin, Raeford; B. A. Newland, Asheville; J. W. Fry, Greensboro; W. E. Murchison, Editor McDiarmid, Col. Jesse W. Fuller, and others.

HON. GEORGE WILSON'S MINSTRELS.

The Monarch of Refined Mirth will Soon be with us Again

Mr. George Wilson, everybody's favorite comedian, and his renowned and incomparable minstrels will appear here at Opera House on Wedaesday 28 inst., when a crowded house may be looked for. Mr. Wilson's show this year is far bigger and better than ever before, and the Charleston *News and Courier*, in speaking of its appearance in that city, says:

A very large number of people assisted at the opening of the season at the Grand Opera House last night, and so did the perennial and always welcome George Wilson. A notable feature of the gathering was ths unusually large proportion of ladies in the audience. Col wilson does not grow older with the years, nor does he lose any of his peculiar and perennial faculty of provoking mirth. He was in a most delightful humor last night and received a generous greeting. There are many new and original features in the company, the bill is lengthy and varied and the minstrels are excellent individually collectively. There probably never was anything funnier on the minstrel stage than the original stump speech of George Wilson. Of course, the original speech, written out and printed in cold, voiceless type, would probably be mediocre from a humorous point of view, but in George Wilson's mouth it is a convulsing, side-splitting deliverance that can provide more genuine joy for its hearers than an accepted draft on New York. This year it is not the same old speech, but it is the same old George, and the modified stump oration is a worthy successor of its prototype.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Change of Location after 22 Years.

Mr. F. W. Thornton now has in his employ, in his mammoth dry goods house, Mr. Wm. H. Atkinson, who has catered to the public in the dry goods business for the past twenty-two years. Here he will be glad to see and serve his many old friends and acquaintances.

Sept. 22, 1892—2w

A GREAT ATTRACTION

—AT—

FRANK THORNTON'S

CLOTHING STORE!

A great gathering of clothing buyers have pronounced my stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing

—TO BE THE—

LARGEST and CHEAPEST

EVER DISPLAYED BY ANY CLOTHING HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For the past eight or ten years I have controlled the clothing trade of this section of the State, because it is a well-known fact that I offer no garments that are not cut in the newest styles, and style goes a long way now.

Not less than $40,000 worth of Clothing

is now shown at my Clothing Store, at prices that will suit the times. This immense stock includes

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE PRINCE ALBERT FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE STRAIGHT CUT SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS.

These goods come in all the most

DESIRABLE STYLES and COLORS.

and an inspection of them will convince the most skeptical, that this stock is indeed a great attraction. I show also an immense line of

Boy's and Youths' Clothing,

INCLUDING

OVERCOATS.

which will be sold exceedingly cheap. I mention specially a line of **BOY'S SUITS** for school wear which will *defy all competition* as to price. Parents are earnestly invited to call and examine this line of goods.

Don't forget that I have a line of SAMPLES for custom work, and will always guarantee a perfect fit.

This stock of goods was bought to sell, and I am prepared to compete with any house either in this city or elsewhere, so that everybody who intends buying a new suit, will find just what they want, and will save money by calling at my Clothing Store.

FRANK THORNTON.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1892.

Notice of Sale.

I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, 1892, at 12 o'clock M., 17 shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Fayetteville; one Horse; two Rockway Carriages and Harness. Terms cash.

R. T. GRAY, Executor
of Mrs. Emma L. Pemberton.

Sept. 22, 1892—1t

W. J McNAUGHTON,

— WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN —

All Kinds of Building Material,

Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,

A SPECIALTY.

Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.

Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.

NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22 1892—tf

In their Good Graces.

This Dominie is Right In It.

Because of his many excellent qualities he has won a permanent place in the good graces of all the ladies. The same may be said of PERFECTION, which continues the leading brand of high grade Flour on this market.

It is the Cheapest! It is the Best!

FOR SALE BY

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sep. 15, 1892.

Established 58 Years.

We have in our employ now, and have had for two years past,

Mr. Bernhard F. Grohman,

OF SWEDEN,

who came to us endorsed by the fine Jewelry trade of Connecticut's Capitol City as a "gentleman absolutely reliable and a skillful watchmaker." During his four years' service in the famous establishment of the Messrs Linder, of Stockholm, Sweden, he acquired such skill as to obtain for him the position of Synchronizer of the Watches and Clocks of the Royal Palace. The reluctance with which he gave up his fine position in Hartford he feels will be compensated for by the climate and encouraging future offered by this immediate section.

Careful attention given to the proper adjustment of

Chronographs and Complicated Watches.

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED

MACHINERY,

skillful in its use, a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of all time-keepers, he is prepared to put your watch in a condition to meet the railway requirements.

ALL WORK DONE PROPERLY, PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY.

Special Discounts to the "Trade" on Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver-Plated Ware and Spectacles.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
JEWELERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 22, 1892—tf

AMUSEMENTS!

Opera House!

Friday, Sept. 23rd,

Killarney and the Rhine.

On Friday evening will be presented, for the first time in this city, the beautiful comedy drama,

"Killarney and the Rhine,"

introducing a strong and well selected company, headed by the inimitable German dialect singer and actor, Mr. John E. Toole, and the pretty little "Irish Nightingale," Miss Minnie Jarboe. The play is a melodrama interwoven with music, comedy, dances, etc. The scenery is new and picturesque.

One Night Only!

Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

The supremely great and only

GEORGE WILSON

MINSTRELS,

Headed by the king of all

Mr. George Wilson,

Assisted by the popular

Mr. CHARLES GOODYEAR

And a host of preeminent stars, never before seen conjointly.

☞Reserve your seats now and avoid the rush at the door.

For Rent.

Rev. H. G. Hill's house on Haymount recently occupied by Mr. E. J. Hale. Nine good rooms; large lot; good well of water. For terms apply to Rev. H. G. Hill, Maxton, N. C., or Mr. Geo. M. Rose, Fayetteville, N. C.

H. G. HILL.

Sept. 15, 1892—4t

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of N. McK. Blue, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before September 13th, 1893, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. A. BLUE, Adm'r
of the estate of N. McK. Blue.

Sept. 5, 1892—6w

MUSIC.

MISS NELLIE HAIGH will open school for instruction on the Piano and Organ at the residence of her father on Dick Street, September 19th, 1892. For terms, &c., apply to

MISS NELLIE HAIGH.

Sept. 1, 1892—1m

NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Emma L. Pemberton, I hereby notify all persons indebted to her to make payment to me and those having claims to present the same to me, duly authenticated, on or before the 2nd day of September, 1893, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. T. GRAY,
Executor of Emma L. Pemberton, dec'd.

Sept. 15, 1892—4w

Executor's Notice.

Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Jno. D. McNeill, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Jno. D. McNeill to present them on or before the 5th day of September, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment.

NEILL R McNEILL,
Executor of Jno. D. McNeill.

Sept. 8, 1892—6pd

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

To the Public.

MR. LEAK, of the firm of Rose & Leak has just returned from the North with a large and varied stock of first-class

DRY GOODS,

Shoes, Hats, Carpetings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

All of which are offered at very *close* prices to suit the scarcity of money.

Special attention is called to Rose & Leak's

BEAUTIFUL 3-PLY TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, ART SQUARES AND SMYRNA RUGS.

Also to their line of

STYLISH SHOES

in all colors for ladies evening wear.

Their Dress Goods Department is well supplied with the latest styles in

DRESS GOOD NOVELTIES AND TRIMMINGS.

Attention is called to Rose & Leak's

—FAST BLACK HOSIERY—

for ladies and gentlemen. Also to their Ladies' Hose in all the fancy shades.

A large line of

CASSIMERES

are to be found at Rose & Leak's for gentlemen's clothing.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS A SPECIALTY.

Rose & Leak still keep the

CENTEMERI KID GLOVES.

All who have worn them say they are the best.

Rose & Leak never had a better stock of **GOODS.** Call and see yourself that it is so.

ALL GOODS SOLD FOR CASH.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

Sept. 15, 1892—3t

DOMINGUEZ BROTHERS' CIGARS.

I have secured the agency of Dominguez Brothers' Cigars, which have a great run in some of the large cities and are considered equal to the best.

Also in stock the "Saborosa," "Spanish Plant," "Royal Rose," "Sol-en Shingle," "Royal Blue," "La Variedad," &c., &c.

H. R. HORNE.

Sept. 8, 1892—1m

Administrator's Sale.

On Thursday, October 6th, 1892, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late N. McK. Blue, in Quewhiffle Township, Cumberland County, N. C., I will sell by Public Auction, for Cash, the personalty belonging to the estate of said N. McK. Blue consisting of about

30 Head of Cattle, 75 Hogs, 150 Sheep, some very fine, 1 Horse, Farming Implements, House and Kitchen Furniture and Other Property.

J. A. BLUE, Adm'r
of the estate of N. McK. Blue.

Sept. 15, 1892—ts

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't,

—DEALER IN—

Fancy and Staple Groceries and Fine CONFECTIONS,

—AND SHIPPERS OF—

The Celebrated Scuppernong Grape.

—ALSO DEALER IN—

Fine Cigars and Cheroots,

Fresh Crakers and Cakes.

You know our motto:

QUALITY BEFORE QUANTITY.

ASK PATRONAGE OF A GENEROUS PUBLIC ON MERIT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1892.

Auction Sale of Town Lots.

By virtue of a decree of the superior Court of Wake County made at August Term, 1892, I will sell at public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, 1892, at 12 o'clock M., the BRICK STORE HOUSE at the west end of "The Brick Row," on Hay street in Fayetteville, with lot running back to the next street.

A LOT on Ramsey street, adjoining the lands of Hardie on the north and south, and Kennedy and others on the west, containing about one acre.

A LOT on the east side of North street, adjoining the lands of Ussery, Baker and others.

Terms: One fourth cash, balance on credit of six months, with eight per cent. interest, notes required with good security.

J. B. BATCHELOR, Com'r.

Aug. 25, 1892—ts

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.

Fayetteville Marble

—AND—

GRANITE WORKS,

FAYETTEVILLE. N. C.,

—AND—

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombstones,

Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing,

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1891—tf

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, JUNE 1892.

"SECTION 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of nine of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland.

"We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied in the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular Government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic

THE FORCE BILL.

"SEC. 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as 'the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.'

"Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office-holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities.

"Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States.

"Believing that the preservation of Republican Government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already over-taxed labor of the country.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

"SEC. 3. We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few.

"We declare it to be a fundamental principal of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

"We denounce the McKinley tariff law, enacted by the Fifty-first Congress, as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party.

"Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dulness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

"We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over $2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting States.

"We denounce a policy whichfosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff

SHAM RECIPROCITY.

SEC. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural while erecting a Custom-House barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

"SEC. 5. We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experince may show to be necessary.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

"SEC. 6.—The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas.

"The last Democratic Administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

THE SILVER QUESTIN.

"SEC. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

"We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

"SEC. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

PUBLIC OFFICE A PUBLIC TRUST.

"SEC. 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republicn Convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition.

"We denounce a policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"SEC. 10.—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect aboard and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and especially to our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war.

"We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

RUSSIAN OPPRESSION—IRISH HOME RULE.

SEC. 11.—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel perseeutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure the oppressed equal rights.

"We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self government in Ireland.

PAUPER AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

"SEC. 12.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

PENSIONS.

"SEC. 13.—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly.

"We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

THE GREAT WATERWAYS.

"SEC. 14.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater.

"When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government—that such aid should be extended by a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

"SEC. 15.—For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

"SEC. 16.—Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the cooperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

FREE COMMON SCHOOLS.

"SEC. 17.—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever.

"We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

NEW STATES.

"SEC. 18.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administor the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed.

"The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

PROTECTION FOR RAILROAD MEN.

"SEC. 19.—We favor the legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"SEC. 20.—We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

"SEC. 21.—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

"SEC. 22.—Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, fo institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful."

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of

FOREIGN SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLENS

from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the spring and summer season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified ac executor of the late R. M. Orrell I hereby give notice to all persons holding claims against the estate of said decedent to present the same to me or to my attorney on or before Sept. 1st, 1893, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. DAN'L D. ORRELL,
Executor of R. M. Orrell.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1892—6w

SEWING MACHINES

AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

April 7, 1892—tf

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer A. P. HURT,
Capt. W. A. Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

☞For Freight Rates and other imformation, apply to
W. S. COOK,
Manager

One Dollar Weekly

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our Agent at Heath Springs, S. C., writes: "Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the price was $45."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO; New York.

March 3, 1892. 1y

Important to Ladies.

SIR:—I made use of your PHILOTOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have they would never again be without it at such times.

I am yours respectfully,
MRS. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN for $1 a bottle.

CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist,
62 Cortlandt St., New York.

March 3, 1892. 1y

ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

CARTERSVILLE, April 26, 1886.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Menstrual Irregularity, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRANGE.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect September 10th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1.	MAIN LINE.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2.
11 00 p. m. Arrive	Wilmington	Leave	5 00 a. m.
7 45 " Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	8 02 "
7 20 " Arrive	Fayetteville	Leave	8 27 "
6 00 " Leave	Sanford	Leave	9 48 "
4 13 " Leave	Climax	Leave	11 44 "
3 45 " Leave	Greensboro	Arrive	12 15 p. m.
3 40 " Arrive	Greensboro	Leave	12 25 "
2 57 " Leave	Stokesdale	Leave	1 22 "
2 30 " Le've N & W Jt.-Walnut C. A've			1 55 "
1 52 " Ar've N & W Jt-Walnut C. Le've			2 33 "
1 22 " Leave	Rural Hall	Leave	3 02 "
12 00 noon. Leave	Mt. Airy	Arrive	4 25 "

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 3.	BENNETTSVILLE DIV.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 4.
10 15 p. m. Arrive	Bennettsville	Leave	5 40 a. m
9 22 " "	Maxton	"	6 30 "
8 52 " "	Red Springs	"	7 02 "
8 07 " "	Hope Mills	"	7 43 "
7 46 " Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	8 02 "

NORTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 15.	Factory and Madison Branches		SOUTH BOUND Daily ex. Sun. No. 16.
6 35 p. m. Arrive	Ramseur	Leave	7 15 a. m.
4 55 " Leave	Climax	Leave	9 05 "
4 00 " Leave	Greensboro	Arrive	9 50 "

No. 17.			No. 18.
9 10 a. m. Arrive	Greensboro	Leave	4 55 p. m.
7 55 " Leave	Stokesdale	"	5 13 "
7 00 " Leave	Madison	Arrive	6 05 p. m.

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove wit the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke. and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED AUG. 7, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 58 " M	*6 09 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	5 20 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	4 14 "	.....
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 40 "
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	*2 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw	.....	11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	.....	*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma	.....	11 15 "
Arrive Wilson	.....	12 20 P. M.
Leave Wilson	3 35 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 03 A. M.	1 39 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro		12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, eaves Kinston 7:10 A M. Greenville 8:25 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11:25 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Wilmington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R. Junction 8:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 9:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M, 9.58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:40 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A. M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves S thfield N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:1. A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 2:1. P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

March 17, 1892.

Medical College of Virginia,

RICHMOND.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin SEPTEMBER 27th, 1892, and continue six months.

For Catalogue or other information write to Dr. J. S. DORSEY CULLEN,
Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery.

July 14, 1892.—3m

R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

June 23, 1892—tf

MUSICAL FACTS!

-- The North State Music Co. --

AT RALEIGH, N. C.,

Is one of the Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Music HOUSES in the South.

WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS RANGING IN PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Pianos from $100 to $1,000.

Organs from $30 to $300.

We do not run our business on the "get all you can" plan, in and out of our ware rooms our prices are the same. You can buy an instrument as cheap from one of our salesmen as you can in our office.

W. FRANK BLOUNT whose ability in this line is unquestionable, is still connected with our house. He will spend a part of his time in Cumberland, Robeson and adjoining counties, and when you wish to get honest prices on Pianos or Organs see him or write to

CECIL G. STONE,

MANAGER NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,

Raleigh, N. C.

March 17th, 1892. 10m

THE **ROLLER TRAY TRUNK**

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

The Tray is arranged to roll back, leaving the bottom of the Trunk easy of access.

Nothing to break or get out of order. The Tray can be lifted out if desired, and to buy this style is a guarantee that you will get the strongest Trunk made.

If your Dealer cannot furnish you, notify the manufacturers,

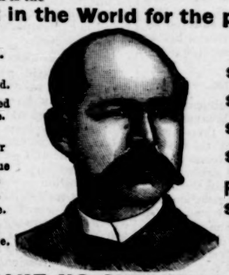
H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO., Richmond, Va.

Sept. 8, 1892—1m

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 FOR MISSES.

For BOYS & YOUTHS.

$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,

Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 7, 1892—5m

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

WALTER WATSON'S

Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES,
HAMES,	RAKES,
TRACES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR LINKS,	LAWN MOWERS,
BULL TONGUES,	FLY FANS,
SWEEPS,	FLY TRAPS,
SHOVELS,	BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS,
SWEEP STOCKS,	PUMPS,

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, LATHS, HAIR, &c., &c.

March 24, 1892—tf

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF" which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

"FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"

WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF

General Jackson.

"STRENGTH, DURABILITY

—AND—

HONEST CONSTRUCTION"

ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE

OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A. E. RANKIN & Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CAROLINA

-Machine Company.

MANUFACTURERS OF

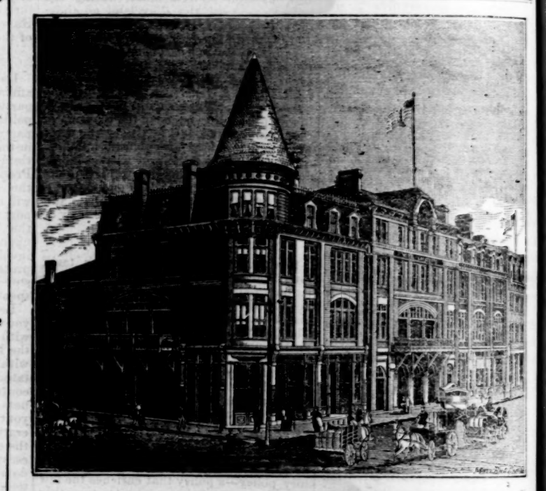
Saw Mill Machinery,

DEALERS IN

"Rebuilt" Engines and Boilers

Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 19, 1891.



NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

T. A. BARKER, - MANAGER

The Manager of the Fashionable Campello Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL
An especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months
With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this County

Business Established 1832.

A. A. McKETHAN'S SON,

SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

Carriages, Buggies and Harness.

Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

PATAPSCO 1866 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774

PERFECTION IN FLOUR.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE

INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Patapsco Superlative Patent.

The Premier Flour of America,

Is Unsurpssed for Bread, Biscuit or Pstry.

The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer

☞Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore.

Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.